

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.
Newmarket, 25th May, 1855. (f-16)

W. HOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street,
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket, opposite the County Council Office, repaired in order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

GEORGE D. HUTCHCROFT.

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
Main Street Newmarket. All orders executed with dispatch.
Newmarket, P. S. G. S. 1856. (f-50)

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Situated near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. (f-17)

DR. BENTLEY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (f-3)

RAILROAD HOTEL,

NEWMARKET.

THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The Hotel contains the finest of the best Brands, and the bar is well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (f-37)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

Can be Obtained at
Dr. NAPIER'S Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the

Genuine Horse's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radium Relief, Pain Killer, Panacea, Vermifuge, Goutless Worm Tea, Peppermint Pills, Vegetable Antidotes, Eye Salve, Cherry and Lung Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. (f-6)

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

ON and after January 10th, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Rev. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 8 years of age, (with her own little boys) for the more advanced schools.
For terms, &c., apply at her residence, Main Street.
Newmarket, Dec. 5th, 1858. (f-46)

S. M. JARVIS,

Barister and Solicitor in Chancery
VICTORIA LL—TORONTO.

BRANCH Office in Newmarket conducted by J.

L. CAMERON, Esq.
Newmarket, Feb. 21st 1859. (f-130)

FLOUR FOR SALE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the citizens of Newmarket and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, a very
Superior article of Flour,
Manufactured at Lundy Mill. Terms reasonable.
T. A. HARTON.
Newmarket, June 17, 1859. (f-18)

New Tailor Shop!

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of
NEWMARKET AND VICINITY,
That he has commenced business in the Tailoring Line in the Shop belonging to Mr. Balfour, Opposite Simpson & Trem's, Main Street, where by close application to business, and studying to please, he hopes to meet a share of public patronage.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Garments cut to order on the shortest notice, in any style.
A. CRAWFORD.
Newmarket, June 29, 1859. (f-50)

For Sale,

SOME Very Large, beautiful situated on Niagara Street, being part of the "Cricket Ground," at Newmarket.
Terms Easy.—For particulars enquire of S. W. Nelson, Esq. P. S. S. Newmarket.
August 16, 1859. (f-4)

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BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (f-14)

A. DOULTREE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

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Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
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Newmarket, (f-16)

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Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. (f-31)

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1859. (f-38)

RYAN & HALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEERS,
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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN DYAN. S. W. HALLEN.
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Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
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TO LET,
An Excellent New Store, in the Village of Church Hill—two miles from Lefroy Station. There are no Stores in the neighborhood; there were three formerly, in the Village. Enquire of
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Good Stabling, and a careful waiter.
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OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the New Era building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, 1859. (f-21)

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Home Office Toronto.
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Aurora, March 16, 1859. (f-5)

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WHERE you can always find a superior article, with all the late improvements, including a SELF-OILING BOX.
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of removing the wheel to oil your Carriage. Simple in its construction—can be easily attached to Wagons or Carriages, at a small cost.
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New Advertisements.

For Sale—David Ramsden.
Patent 1 Patent 11—Thos. Higgins.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters—Thos. Higgins.
Economy 1 Economy 11—J. Bond.
Notices to School Teachers.
"Our Most Friend" C. B. Seymour & Co
Common School Notes—J. Jennings, D.D.
Academy Sale—John Mott.
Church of England—S. F. Ramsey.
Maffat's Life Pills—J. Bond, agent.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving North.
Accommodation Train - 8.44 a.m.
Mixed do - 12.20 p.m.
Mail Train do - 4.50 p.m.
Moving South.
Mail Train do - 9.14 a.m.
Mixed do - 12.20 p.m.
Accommodation Train - 6.12 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Jan'y 6, 1890.

For Member of Parliament.

ADAM WILSON, ESQ.

General Summary.

Our much respected friend Mr. Grix, of Aurora, Lecturer before the Mechanics Institute this (Friday) evening. Subject—"Col. Life." We hope to see a general attendance.

We direct special attention to the fact that the Jay for holding the Annual Meeting of the North York Branch Ag. Society, has been changed. It takes place on Friday, the 13th, instead of Saturday the 14th, as previously announced. See Advertisement.

An extensive Auction sale is announced in our advertising columns, to take place on Monday and Tuesday evening next, at the Court House. No doubt there will be some great bargains. The Stock appears to be a general one, and will embrace everything adapted to the wants of all.

Sharon Division S. of T. held a Temperance Society on Thursday 19th. (oversees Messrs. Goldsmith and Hayward) was announced as speakers, and arranged to have been made for excellent music in the occasion. Tea served at 2 o'clock, p.m. Tickets, 25c.

Missionary Meeting.—The annual Missionary Meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of this place, will be held in their Church, Prospect-st., on Thursday evening next, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. Geo. McDougall, Indian Missionary, from Rama, and other ministers will deliver addresses on the occasion. A general attendance of the friends of missions is requested.

The Nomination.

SHOW OF HANDS FOUR TO ONE FOR WILSON.

On Wednesday last, pursuant to announcement, the nomination of Candidates for this Riding took place in Newmarket. Shortly before the hour of commencing proceedings arrived, farmers from various parts of the Riding poured in to the number of four or five hundred. At twelve o'clock the Sheriff read the proclamation, and although it moved continually and the cold itepee, everything passed off orderly and quietly.

Eli Gorham, Esq., seconded by Thos. W. Tyson, Esq., nominated Adam Wilson, Mayor of Toronto, as a fit and proper person to represent the Riding in Parliament.

Mr. John Wesley, seconded by Capt Armstrong, nominated Col Beresford.

Win McDougall, Esq., M. P. P., and Dr. Pyne who also nominated, merely to give them an opportunity of speaking.

The Candidates then addressed the Electors at considerable length; after which the Sheriff called for a show of hands. At least four to one were in favor of Mr. Wilson, and the Sheriff decided accordingly. But the Col. was determined to put the people of North York to the trouble of voting against him, and the country to the expense, he therefore demanded a poll.

The proceedings then terminated after giving cheers for the Queen, the Sheriff and for Mr. Wilson.

Proof Positive.

If any further evidence was wanting to convince the Electors of North York that Col. Beresford was Ministerial in principle, the Address issued by him, and which has been taken great pains to circulate, sets the matter at rest. We will publish a short extract gratuitously—for which, of course, he will tender us hearty thanks. He says—

"Representation by population I am in favor of, and shall give it my support. Why that principle has been abandoned by the leaders of the Opposition, unless it be to consolidate the opinions of others from the Lower Province, a sacrifice alike of political principle and integrity, I know not."

We are surprised that a man making any pretensions to understand the politics of the country—setting himself up for a statesman at the present juncture of our political affairs, should pen such nonsense as the above extract. But as the Colonel has been completely blinded by reading through Ministerial "goggles" at Ministerial prints, we take the present opportunity of giving him a "gentle" hint, in order that he may be more thoroughly "poised" and have some slight faking of the party he so valiantly assails.

Let then the Opposition be seeking "constitutional changes," and these changes, if made, remove the cause of present agitation on the question of "Representation according to Population." Why, then, bring up any side issues? Besides, it is well known that the Opposition labored long and hard to obtain the adoption of this principle; but strange to say—the class of politicians with whom the Colonel keeps company, and the class whose cause he white-washed on the day of nomination in Newmarket, have ever opposed that principle.

And if the Leaders of all political parties have abandoned Rep. by Pop., should the voters of North York so far forget themselves as to give the Colonel a license to sit in the House of the Legislature (a something they never will do) how could he expect to have the principle admitted? What balancing influence can he exert? What wonderful thing can he hope to accomplish?

or onto an extraordinary change in the minds of Carleton & Co. It all moonshine, and he knows it right well. The Col. might tell such trash as the above extract bespeaks in some parts of Canada where they have not the means of knowing better, but it won't go down in North York. People read too much to be deceived by such flimsy clapnet—a fact which will be clearly demonstrated at the polls next week and announced by the Sheriff on the day of Declaration.

Besides, to show that the Col. pays very little attention to the politics of the country, or else is guilty of "want of candour" by making false misrepresentation, we will quote the 6th resolution adopted by the Toronto Convention, in order to refresh his memory—

6. Resolved.—That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolution are necessarily subjects for future arrangements, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population.

Joseph above look like the abandonment of the principle of Representation by Population by the leaders of the Opposition? Shame on the man, or set of men, who could thus willfully misrepresent political opponents. But it is an old saying, and we believe a very true one—"that drowning man catch at straws;" we leave the Colonel and his supporters to make the application. A just retribution awaits them at the polls!

How Would he Vote?

"I am not in favor of Free Trade, neither am I a Protectionist"—Extract from Col. Beresford's speech nomination day.

It is really amusing to trace the "bubbling" Colonel, from one question of state policy to another. He prides himself upon being a farmer, and says his "interests are identical with those of the Farmers of North York,"—and yet on the very important question of trade and commerce, one that materially affects every rural constituency, he is "neither one thing nor the other"—completely astride the fence. Now, every farmer in North York grows perfectly well, that before we had Free Trade in raw materials—the natural products of the soil, a tax of 25c. per bushel was levied upon Canadian Wheat going to the American Market, and buyers deducted this 25c. accordingly. Well, the duty is now removed, and instead of fat officials, the farmers themselves pocket this extra 25c. per bushel, and as there were no less than 2,457,070 bushels exported to the U. States market during 1888, any person at all familiar with the subject must see that Canadian farmers were benefitted to the tune of over \$600,000—and yet Col. Beresford—the man who aspires to a seat in the Legislative Hall of our country, cannot tell us how he would vote on this very important question. Really, this gallant Colonel must think the people of North York quite indifferent to their own interests, to gloss over and accept such an exposition of principles as satisfactory, as was entertained by him at the hustings on Wednesday last. The result at the polls will show how highly his "peculiar disinterestedness" is appreciated.

Col. Beresford's Meeting at Lemonville.

We have received a very interesting account of Col. B.'s meeting at Lemonville, and we are only sorry that its great length, with our limited space, prevents us giving it more at length. We, however, make a few extracts:

"The crowd being assembled, Capt Beresford arose and requested that the meeting would resolve itself into a business form immediately. The writer was then called upon to preside; but this honor he declined. Several others were then asked successively, but they begged to be excused. At last the lot fell upon a Mr. Wood, an individual whom we afterwards found out to be the very mouthpiece of our 'precious government.' The meeting easily discovered in the chairman the most potent workings of spirit; and if he shed tears when alluding to the rascality in the legislature caused by the death of our lamented friend, some of the 'hardened and unbelieving' think they were not the outburst of real sympathy, but rather like (I think they call it) crocodile's tears."

We presume this same Wood is the gentleman runner for the establishment supported by the Young Street Roads, a fitting escort to a Tory nominee. Well, our correspondent goes on to say, that the Col. was then called upon, who arose and read over his address from beginning to ending, and then looked around the room with a grave twist of the phiz, to observe the wonderful impression he thought to have produced. Not realizing his expectations, he "returned to the place of beginning, and took the sections as they stood in order" and tried to explain what he meant by his address. But we must give one more extract—

"The Col. becomes exceedingly eloquent on that part of his address in which he sets forth his independence. He assured his audience he did not come forward as a Ministerialist or an Oppositionist, but as an independent man. He was also a resident of the Riding and would strive to promote the interest of all in every possible way. The movement of all in every possible way. The movement of the Captain does not require a very keen perception to discover his leanings; for the course he has taken is, a no-party man, why does he send his printing to the old Granby at Toronto? Why not give his support to the press in his own locality? There is no independence about him."

Our correspondent goes on further to say, that as the celebrated Wood could not speak as chairman, another person was finally induced to act pro tem, so as to give him a chance. Wood then said "he was a Reformer of the right stamp—like his worthy friend Col. Beresford." What an association! He then lauded his loyalty, and characterized Geo. Brown as the "disturber of good government." He is an astonishing fellow, and yet he claims to be a "Reformer," like his "friend" Col. Beresford. In the face of this, he is in mind, the Colonel says "what are our Conservative friends about? Where is Col. Beresford?" The

fact is, he is anything or nothing, according to the locality he is in and the state of the political pulse; and we have no hesitation in stating that such a man could easily barter his "independence," if he ever had any.

Local Elections.

The Municipal Elections, in this Riding, so far as heard from, have passed off in the most quiet and peaceable manner. In this Village four of the old Council were returned—all that offered themselves for re-election. Everything moved along comfortably, without the slightest excitement until afternoon of the second day, when the struggle turned to a tie between B. H. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Jackson; but as they both belonged to the same party, politically, the latter refused to make any exertion, and even relinquished the claims of sufficient voters to have elected him provided the candidates themselves voted, and we believe there is little doubt on that head, had their services been required. The principal and only argument brought against Mr. Jackson being returned was not his want of zeal for the welfare of the village, but that he had been entertained wrong notions or unsound principles of local policy; but because he was the editor of a paper, and in that capacity the electors feared he could do more for the village as Councillor. People seem to forget that Mr. Jackson was not paid for his services as a reporter, and that to prevent his rising in the community, simply because he was an editor of a local paper, was to tell him to do more reporting and people will then think differently. However the matter is over, and we trust the village will be benefited by the result. Mr. Bacha was the lowest candidate; but we are assured that sufficient voters were promised him before the election commenced, to have elected him, but it turned out differently and he did not understand. The following gentlemen were returned:

Whitchurch. 144
Stouffville. 137
Devon. 133
Huntsville. 110
Smith. 96

WIND.

We learn that Messrs J. P. Wells, A. Davis and Wm. Moore were returned by acclamation. In the third Ward, Mr. A. Webb contested with R. Macmillan, Esq., the late Ward Capt Armstrong was returned under protest. He was opposed by T. W. Tyson, Esq., who would have been returned but for an omission in copying the names of electors from the Assessment Roll.

WHITCHURCH.

We understand there was considerable excitement in this Township—but of a friendly character.—The following gentlemen were returned:—Messrs. M. Jones, P. Macklem, J. Ironsides, J. Harrison and — Sylvestre: the latter we believe, was returned under protest.—He having been a salaried officer of the Municipality during the year of grace 1889. This will probably lead to a new election.

KART WILLIMBURY.

In this Township there was no contest in three Wards—the first and fifth Wards were sharply fought. The difference, however, was not on principle, but merely a choice of need—at least so we are informed. After the contest of last year, in the first Ward, we never dreamed that Mr. Eves would have an opponent this year; but it turned out differently to what we expected. Mr. Jesse Doan, his opponent, was formerly in the Council, and is not, therefore, an untried man.—The following gentlemen compose the Council for 1890:—Messrs W. D. McLeod, Jesse Doan, John Soule, George Holborn and Edmond Shuttleworth.

NORTH WILLIMBURY.

This Township returned three old Councilors and two new ones. The Clerk has kindly furnished us with names, as follows:—Messrs. Thos. Evans, Thos. Sheppard, Wm. Henry, Henry Diaper and John Morton.

GEORGINA.

A correspondent from Georgina has kindly furnished us with the following returns from this Township. All the old Councilors were re-elected, viz:—Messrs A. Ego, S. Park, C. H. Howard, M. Grier and Arnold Brethor.

CONSISTENCY.

"Extremes meet" says an old proverb, and we have a striking illustration of its truthfulness in Col. Beresford. When contesting this Riding against the late lamented Joseph Hartman, he then declared himself a Reformer, both on the hustings and at several meetings; but the Richmond Hill paper the other day, backed by the Toronto Colonist, said—"What are our Conservative friends about? Where is Col. Beresford?" Reformers, therefore, who have hitherto believed the gallant Colonel when he said he belonged to their party, must judge the man by the company he keeps. He can't work in perfect harmony and concert with our conservative friends, and he is no Reformer. Oil and water will not mix. Perhaps this is what he means by one of the placards he has posted, to the effect that he is an "Independent man." His "independence" means to go in for "loaves and fishes," fat commissionerships, &c. There is no question but he desires a certificate to draw 66 per diem without regard to the interests of agriculturists,—for he supports a Government which curtails very largely the usual grants to Ag. Societies.—Such is the Colonel!

"Brother Farmers."

Col Beresford and his agents have been posting bills, with the view to create a little sympathy or to hoodwink the electors, in favor of the Ministerial nominees. For instance, one says—"vote for the Agriculturist, Col. Beresford." Now, perhaps it would be as well to draw aside the curtain, and show what kind of an agriculturist the gallant Colonel is—and then, from his actions, draw conclusions as to his motives. First, then, he is known to all and singular, that practically, he understands as little about agriculture, as the Dr who acts as his sidekick in the present campaign. He possesses vanity; and that vanity caused him to aspire to a seat in the Legislature. To accomplish his object he fancied the most ready road to the goal of his ambition was by becoming in name an agriculturist. He bought a farm and lived on it till it was perfectly right and legitimate, so far, but for what reason? As now claims the privilege of addressing the electors as "Brother Farmers," is not the most

Col. Beresford's Campaigning.

At the joint public meeting held last Wednesday, by Adam Wilson, Esq., and Col. Beresford, the latter stated he would vote "for a committee of enquiry to examine into the causes of the increase of our public expenditure," and the very next moment he pulled a list of his pocket showing in what departments, as per returns, the increase had been made, and then declared "he did not see how either of the items could be reduced." Well, every man's position was ridiculous! Admitting the items of expenditure, in his judgment, could not be reduced, and yet would vote for a committee of enquiry! Every body knows that these Commissions of Enquiry mean—"very little to do—plenty to eat and drink, and \$10 per diem." No, no, Colonel,—North York will spoil your little arrangement and destroy your visionary schemes next Wednesday and Thursday.

Public Meetings at Lasky & Nobleton.

Last week Mr. Wilson held meetings of the Electors in the above places, below the Ridges in King. After addressing them at great length, explaining fully and frankly his political sentiments and principles, resolutions were adopted by ten to one, to sustain him at the polls. This is indeed very gratifying—particularly as that locality was not endorsed a strong hold of the Government nominees. But as it has turned out differently, we are at a loss to discover, from what quarter the Col. expects to obtain the suffrages of the electors.

Meetings in Whitechurch.

Largo and attentive meetings were held at Siddons' School House, 3rd Con. of Whitechurch, and at Stouffville, yesterday.—Mr. Wilson and other gentlemen addressed the electors. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of the Reform nominees by overwhelming majorities. Whitechurch will probably give Mr. Wilson about 350 or 400 majority.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Canada.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1890.—The Canada arrived this morning. The Hohentia arrived at Liverpool at 1.30 a.m. on the 16th.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Flour dull. Corn had an advancing tendency, but was steady. Wheat steady and closed firm. 9s 2d to 9s 10d; white 9s 6d to 11s 6d. Sugar buoyant and some descriptions slightly advanced. Consols 95 to 96 3/4. Money in the bank of England had increased 27,000.

Nothing of importance had transpired in relation to the Congress. The attendance of Count Cavour as representative of Sardinia attracted much attention, but nothing was officially known on the subject. It was reported that the two belligerent powers would be represented only by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The remaining powers will send plenipotentiaries. The Paris Press says that England and Sardinia must have obtained serious guarantees before sending definite answers to the invitation of France, and that the Congress would be impossible if the principle of non-interference had not been accepted by all the powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministers were summoned by telegram from the country, and the Cabinet Councils were held on the 15th and 16th.

Lord Clyde is to be succeeded by Sir Hugh Rose. Sir Wm. Mansfield becomes Commander at Bombay, and Major General Malcolm and Spencer heads of the Madras divisions.

The ship Norfolk had arrived from Melbourne with £272,000 in gold.

The total gold saved from the Royal Charter is 275,000.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris correspondent says, that the point of Adolphe or the Red Sea, has been closed to France, and that a vessel of war is shortly expected to take possession of it.

A Swiss paper says that Napoleon had refused permission to General Moltke to accept the sword which was being got up for him in Ireland.

The Emperor received on the 17th, the Papal Nuncio, who presented a letter from the Holy Father.

NEWS BY THE CANADA.

THE CONGRESS.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that it is finally settled that Count Steierberg is to be present for Austria at the opening of the Congress Baron Von Myasuberg who went to Zurich with Count Colloredo, also goes to Paris, and will remain there as the second plenipotentiary, when the Minister President returns to Vienna.

The 5th of January, but probably about the middle of that month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A hastily summoned Cabinet Council was held in London on the 15th ult. Ministers were summoned by telegram from the country. The London Advertiser believes that urgent circumstances relative to the Congress were the cause, and thinks it not improbable that the emergency of the Pope in claiming for his Representative precedences over all the other Powers may have been one of the points for Council was held on the 15th.

The London Times in announcing the early return of Lord Clyde from India, says he will be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief by Sir Hugh Rose, that Sir William Mansfield becomes Chief Commander at Bombay, and Major-General Malcolm and Spencer heads of the Madras Divisions.

The Leading Journal of the World on the Infamous Corruption of the Canadian Government.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

The principles of a Free Trade have been established by the most rigorous demonstration and confirmed by the most ample experience; they command the willing assent of the enlightened statesman, of the philosopher and of the educated man of business. What more, it may be asked, can be wanting to insure their permanent triumph and complete success? Unhappily something more is wanting, and that something, may, perhaps, make all the difference in the hitherto splendid career of economical truth. The doctrines of Free Trade are not in accordance with the prejudices and presumption of narrow-minded and uneducated men. To forego a monopoly when it is within your grasp, to know no distinction in matters of commerce between foreigners and citizens, to renounce all those short-sighted and selfish aims which seek in vain to improve upon the simple and all-sufficing laws which regulate profits and wages, supply and demand, seem to be a strain of magnanimity above the reach of almost all Sovereigns and of almost all people.

Thus we find in this land of Free Trade our skilled artisans committed to a system of combination the principles of which may be defied to be the acquisition of wealth

by diminishing the efficacy of labor, and the stimulating production by depriving the capitalist of every motive to produce. Thus we see in the Australian Colonies a strong party rising up avowedly in favor of the doctrines of Protection, and thus we see the great Colony of Canada actually committed to the retrograde and most retrograde principle in its recent commercial legislation.

It is to this latter phenomenon that we would draw the special attention of our readers. According to the ancient principles of British Colonial policy, the mother country would have insisted on monopolizing the trade of Canada, and cutting her off from the immense benefit of a lucrative commerce with the United States. So far from doing this, we have exerted our influence, and exerted it successfully, to obtain from the great American confederation a most favorable commercial treaty with Canada—a treaty which forms a marvellous exception to the strong Protectionist policy of the United States.

With a fertile territory, with a splendid geographical situation, with boundless internal resources, a liberal tariff, and a powerful ally in case of need, the United Provinces of Canada entered nineteen years ago upon as fair a career as any of the dominions of the British Crown. How they have employed those advantages, and to what pass they have brought their own affairs, are unhappily, only too notorious. The problem of government in Canada has been, how to obtain the support of the Lower, or French Province, and of such a minority of the British inhabitants of Upper Canada as would give to themselves a working majority in the House of Assembly. Hitherto that problem has been successfully solved, but success, if it can be so called, has been purchased by the most short-sighted, corrupt, and ruinous expedients. The seed of corruption has fallen on virgin soil, and sprung up with rank and precocious rapidity. The revenues collected for the public service, have been employed in the corruption of the servants of the public. Office could only be the lot of a few, but public plunder required no ability or aptitude for its reception. A number of local jobs of the grossest character were stimulated and fostered out of the funds raised by taxation from the mass of the people for the purposes of government and police. While the public money was thus being consumed, the Government had no difficulty in finding supporters, and it is not too much to say that in this now country, Government has been maintained by a corruption as gross and systematic as was ever practiced by Walpole or Newcastle, a corruption from which the England of the present day would recoil with disgust. At last it came to be discovered that this odious game was pretty nearly played out, that the resources of the country were forestalled by a debt, for which there is little likelihood to show, and that either an increase of income or a diminution of expenditure had become absolutely necessary. At this crisis the care of the finances of the country was entrusted to Mr. Galt, and this gentleman at once avowed himself an advocate of the doctrines of Protection, and gave effect to his convictions by proposing and carrying through the Colonial Parliament a highly protective tariff.

Thus countenanced in high places, it is no wonder that the Canadian Protectionists should have found organs in the Colonial press, and should be elated with the sudden and unlooked-for success that has waited on their doctrines. We published a few weeks ago, a letter from Mr. John Ross, declaiming on behalf of the Government and people of Canada a relapse into the doctrines and practices of Protection, but the speech of Mr. Galt, which we have just read, and his tariff, which we have just seen, furnish evidence of such over-powering strength as to neutralize the effect of Mr. Ross's denial. The misfortune is that the retrograde step tends very much to thwart the progress of Free Trade opinions in the United States, and to throw doubt on the permanence of that species of Zollverein which we have been so fortunate as to establish in America. We cannot absolve the Colonial Office from blame in this matter. The Provinces of Canada may, if they please, separate themselves from the dominions of Her Majesty, and whenever they please to do so, not a sword will be drawn, nor a trigger will be pulled on our part for the purpose of preventing them. But so long as they remain part of the British empire they should be content to remain part of that empire, not only in name but in reality, and as a consequence of such participation, they ought not to be allowed to contravene the fundamental maxims of our government.

We have always maintained the right of the Colonies to manage their own affairs, but there seems some danger that this sound and excellent principle may be carried to excess, and that Provincial license may become the parent of Imperial anarchy. The veto which the Crown still possesses over Imperial acts might not unreasonably be employed to preserve some uniformity in the proceedings of the empire. Nor do we see how treaties are to be made, and offered if every province of the Queen's dominions is to act without the slightest reference to the policy or engagements of the empire at large. Of the state of Canada we cannot look we cannot think without misgiving. Forced by a scandalous system of political corruption into an enormous expenditure, into a retrograde and Protectionist policy, she is forfeiting her vast resources, misapplying her noble opportunities, and committing the strange absurdity involved in the supposition, that a community can be enriched by the plunder in detail of its own resources. The fallacy that lies at the root of Socialism is, that the resources of the State are unlimited, and that whatever an individual can obtain from the State, enriches without impoverishing anybody. The system, bad as it was, had at any rate the merit of rendering government in some sort possible. It has now broken down under its own intrinsic vices, and we await with anxiety the next act in the drama. The mass of corruption can no longer be found, and how is government to be obtained without it? Can public spirit be called to life again after so long a period of intermission? If not, what substitute can be found for the money that has been squandered and the public principles which have been undermined?

RETROSPECT.

The close of the year '89 is characterized by much that is encouraging. In general respects it marks a decided improvement, so far as Canada is concerned, over any previous year, and it is a pleasing task to review, compare, and chronicle progress.

In respect of population, Canada has, doubtless, increased throughout the year; for, though immigration has not been great, there is a very rapid, healthy and constant natural increase, which has been counteracted by no epidemic or contagious disease. The year has, indeed, been remarkably healthy one. Another point of great interest in our population statistics, is that emigration from Canada has almost ceased. The restless, ambitious, discontented spirit which treated a few years ago to depopulate some parts of Canada, and which more or less affected all, has been succeeded by a healthy contentment, based upon an intelligent appreciation of the advantages

presented by Canada, caused, in part, by a number of those who left for the West coming back disappointed.

Agriculture was in no previous year so extensively and so ably carried on as in 1889.—The enterprise and intelligence of the farming population, especially in Western Canada, is rapidly increasing, and extending, as well as the area of cultivation. The year was, widely entertained a year ago that wheat was coming to be a staple crop of Western Canada, as it has in Eastern Canada and some of the States; but last harvest happily dispelled those fears, as there was, perhaps, never a finer crop of wheat gathered in Canada. This has restored, in a great measure, the value of farming-land, which, under the influence of two years of bad crop, had almost become nominal.

The Grain Trade.—Until last harvest the export of breadstuffs was very small; since then there has been a very active business, the supply being large, and the demand excellent.

The Ashes Trade has been carried on with unusual vigor all the year, and the demand has kept pace with the supply, which has made the range of prices obtained here high, in proportion to the value in Britain.

The Provision Trade.—The quantity of Beef raised in Canada is not much more than the country requires. Of Pork there is a considerable quantity exported, though there is perhaps as much imported to replace it. The quantity of Pork in the country this fall was said to be large, and it has been in very active demand, at good prices. Butter has increased in quantity and value more, perhaps, than any other product in Canada.

The Lumber Trade has been carried on, both with the United States and Europe, to a very large extent through the year, and notwithstanding considerable depression for part of the year, is again being prosecuted with great vigor preparatory to another season.

The Shipping interest, on account of there being nothing in this country to export except Lumber and Ashes, was in a very depressed state until after last harvest, when freight became more abundant.

Manufacturers have never been carried on to a greater extent, or more prosperously, in Canada than during the past year. This extension is caused, in part, by the protective tariff now in force; but, in some of our leading manufactures, such as low priced woollen cloths, it is in no way dependent on the tariff, seeing that they could not be successfully rivalled by any foreign competition. The manufacturing interest of Canada is, in the aggregate, a very large and growing one.

Financial matters have, upon the whole, been very satisfactory during 1889. Payments have generally been reasonably prompt, and the Banks have granted all reasonable facilities. The Banks of Canada, as a whole, are in a peculiarly sound, healthy, and well-managed condition—a fact proved by the small impression made by the failure of two new Banks, of doubtful character, last fall. The country has more money in it than at any time since 1856.—Witness.

Defeat of the Corruptionists.

MR. WILSON'S MAJORITY 599!

We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers that Mr. Wilson's majority at the close of the poll yesterday was 599! This exceeds the most sanguine expectation of his supporters, and is a death blow to the corruptionists clique in the city. Last year when the Ministerial and Conservative parties were divided between Mr. Bowes and Mr. Boulton Mr. Wilson's majority was only 423; now with the entire force united against him, and every nerve strained to secure his defeat, he has a majority of 599. The splendour of the triumph is greatly heightened by the fact that Mr. Wilson lost a great many votes by his acceptance of the North York nomination. Had he been standing for the Majority alone, his majority would have been at least a thousand. The Ministerialists played their game very quietly, but were well organized and polled every vote for Cameron which was available. That gentlemen also in the Reform ranks who supported him energetically, and his personal character was so good as to make him a very strong candidate. Under such circumstances, Mr. Wilson's majority is truly a magnificent one, and will settle the question about Mr. Cartier's hoped for reaction. It must be recollected that the contest was made a political one by the corruptionists themselves. They brought out Mr. Cameron on political grounds; we accepted the contest on that basis, and 599 majority for Mr. Wilson is the result. It is true that we cannot reckon all Mr. Cameron's supporters as ministerialists, but we may say with entire certainty that every vote for Mr. Wilson was a supporter of the Opposition. Were there a Parliamentary election to-morrow, the ministerial candidates would be defeated by from twelve to fifteen hundred majority.

The ministerial organs yesterday sought to cover over their defeat by boasting of triumphs in the wards, and one had the assurance to head his article "Root of the Clear-Grits." These journalists are very well aware that the choice of Aldermen and Councilmen was in but very few cases made a political issue. They know that it is impossible to dwarf Provincial politics to the ward level. Aldermen and Councilmen are in almost all instances elected because of their attention to local improvements, because they are personally popular, or because they have taken the trouble to go round and ask each individual elector to support them. No one who stood at the poll yesterday could help seeing that principles were little thought of in regard to the Aldermen and Councilmen—votes being cast by the same elector for men utterly opposed to each other on every point. It was only on the Mayor's ticket that politics were introduced, and it only can be regarded as an index to public opinion on Provincial matters. Mr. Adam Wilson is a liberal politician, and a supporter of the Opposition; he has been nominated as such for the strongly Reform constituency of North York, and, at the same time, he came forward to contest the city as Mayor. The Ministry thought it all-important to defeat him, and strained every nerve to accomplish their purpose; the result is, that he is elected by a larger majority than he had last year, when he was not encumbered with his second candidature. If this is a "root to the Clear Grits," what would a victory be? The organs may console themselves by what suits them best, but Mr. Cartier will understand it.—G.D.

MACKENZIE LAMENTS THAT HE WAS NOT HERE.—When I recall to my memory the changes of the last twenty-two years, and ask myself whether John Brown's sad fate at Chateaufort would not have been far preferable had it been mine in 1837, and the secret I have since passed through, I have never hesitated in acknowledging that it surely would. His noble disinterestedness and belief of a cruelly oppressed and despised race, his fearless Planché has repaid with a dollar, and thereby made John Brown an illustration to our youth, teaching them ever to prefer the public welfare to the gratification of a vain or sordid selfishness. I have lived to see Canadian leaders once honored, sink into

polity parliaments of mercenary bands of office-holders and place-seekers, united but by one bond—an appetite for public plunder—while the bulk of the people remain in apathy, clueless phantoms, or are hurried into temporary action, when required to give succor to some new and visionary party, for the sole benefit of the wall drilled soldiers who wear their hand on the crank?—McKenzie's Weekly Message.

A bill has been reported in the Kentucky Legislature to make death the penalty for stealing slaves. It is thought it will pass on the ground that members think hanging too good for the under ground railway conductors. Twenty years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, they say, would be doing the State some service.

A CARD.

TO THOSE WHO PREFER NATURE'S REMEDIES
DIES which are in accordance with the laws of
 life,
FREE FROM ALL POISONS
 calculated to build up instead of break down the
 Constitution will find such
Medicines and Remedies
 for all diseases, at Dr. Ford's office, Newmarket,
 prepared with care. He would also state that he
 will be at home on Mondays and
 personally attend to patients who may wish advice
 to medicine. He has engaged the services of Dr.
 Green, who will at all times attend to calls.

NEW MARKET, NOV. 21, 1879.

MILLINERY.

MISS FLEMING

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of
Newmarket and vicinity, that she has now on
hand a large and varied stock of
Millinery Goods

! **Felt Hats Remodeled.**
to the Latest Fashion, and
Straw Bonnets Colored on the shortest notice
A call respectfully solicited.
Newmarket, Nov 17, 1859. 14-1859

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

**DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE,**
AND
GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.
20,000 CURES IN ONE YEAR.
DR. HALSEY, of New York, has invented

G! And process of certain plants of great medicinal value. This delightful Wine contains all the high medicinal properties of the *Dandelion*, *Saxifraga*, *Yellow Dock*, *Wild Cherry*, and contains other plants, whose virtues are ten times more effective as medicinal agents. So pure and concentrated are the medicinal properties of this Wine, that it has been found the most effective medicine now in use. Frequently less than a single bottle restores the

lingering patient from debility and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the general health. **Dr. Hays's GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS** are an infallible remedy for all the following disorders and permanently cure—

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—A box of the Forest Pills, and a bottle of the Witte, will cure the most distressing forms of this complaint.

Acid and Fever.—One or two doses of the

Pills, and a bottle of the Wine will break the
ague and cure the patient in all cases, when the
directions on the bottle are adhered to.

Dropsical Complaints.—From one to two
boxes of the Pills, and three bottles of the Wine
cure this obstinate disorder.

Disorder of the Kidneys.—The Forest Wine
and Pills have proved slightly efficacious in this
disorder. One box of the Pills, and three
or four bottles of the Wine, are sufficient
usually to cure in two or three cases.

Weakly, Night Sweats.—Emaciation and decay state of the Constitution.—The Forest Wills is a popular remedy for all these complaints. One to three bottles cure the worst cases without the use of the Pills; but when the complaint is accompanied by some other disorder, the Pills will be required.

Rheumatism.—The efficacy of the Forest Remedies in Rheumatism is very singular.—Some of the most distressing cases I ever saw

Order **Bilious Disorders and Fault Stomach.**—One purgative dose of the Forest Pills will cure any bilious disorder, or any complaint arising from a fault stomach and morbid condition of the bowels.

Fecers.—One or two purgative doses will cure fevers.

Coughs, Colds, &c.—One box of the Pills, and a bottle of the Wine will break up and

Ulcera, Bolls, Blotches, Scathed Head, Ring-
worm, Erysipelas, Sulf. Rheumat, Sore Eyes,
and every kind of Humor. These complaints
all arise from one common cause, Impure
Blood. Generally nothing but the Pills are re-
quired for the cure of most of these diseases;
but if both remedies are used, two boxes of
the Pills, and two or three Lotions of the Wine will
cure them. *from Dr. Williams*

PRICE

the female constitution, and gives strength, vigor, and blooming health. Over a million of boxes and bottles have been sold within the last two years, in the United States and Canada. Letters and certificates to the amount of many thousands have been received, testifying to the cures and good effects of these remedies.

Smallest Wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Collier's Pills, twenty-five cents per box. General

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depot, 61 Walker-street, New York, and
kept by one of our more respectable dealers in
almost every city and village in the Union and
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N. W. BOGART, Newmarket.
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And for sale by all druggists and dealers in
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